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the scape very short, and the head twisted and otherwise deformed.

I found, also, a normal plant of *Plantago major* L. at Plaisance, at an elevation of about 2,200 feet.

A close watch of the country adjacent to the sea-coast failed to bring to light any of these species, and it would seem that it is only in the comparatively cool air of the mountains that they were able to survive.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

TOMOPHAGUS FOR DENDROPHAGUS. — My attention has been kindly called by Mr. C. V. Piper to the fact that the generic name *Dendrophagus*, recently used for a new genus of the Polyporaceae (Bull. Torrey Club, 32: 473. 1905), was assigned by Toumey in 1900 to a slime-mould causing the disease known as "crown-gall" (Bull. Univ. Ariz. Agric. Exper. Sta. 33: 7-64. f. 1-31. 1900). I therefore substitute the name **Tomophagus** for the one preëmpted, with **Tomophagus colossus** (Fr.) as the type.

WILLIAM A. MURRILL.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

THE GRAY POLYPODY IN OHIO. — In the October number of TORREYA, in the article "Notes on the Gray Polypody," the author, Ivar Tidestrom, states (p. 175) that "*This is possibly the most northern locality for this fern*" — referring to the station noted by C. L. Pollard, at which place, "near the Potomac River and within fifteen miles of Washington," the plant was found by W. P. Hay.

I have a station for the plant which I take to be a little farther north than that mentioned above. At any rate it may be of sufficient interest to report that this fern was collected in 1900 in the northern part of Adams County (Ohio) at a place called Beaver Pond. I also found plants at the village of Mineral Springs, a short distance from the former locality. In the Ohio State Herbarium we have a specimen collected at Batavia Junction, Hamilton County, by Dr. Byrnes, and one collected at Plainville, close to the preceding station, by Mr. Langden.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

A LACINIATE RUBUS.— Dr. Greene's suggestive paper on *Rhus bipinnata* leads me to recall an instance within my own knowledge, which may throw light on the origin of a cultivated plant. Many years ago I found in a hedge of *Rubus rusticanus*, in Kent, England, a single plant which bore laciniate leaves, but did not seem to differ otherwise from true *rusticanus*. In *Science Gossip*, August, 1889, I gave some account of it, and proposed to call it *R. rusticanus* var. *incisus*. Later I sent a specimen to Kew, and it was identified as *R. laciniatus* Willd., a well-known garden plant of uncertain origin. It appears to me nearly certain that the plant of *incisus* originated where I found it, from *rusticanus* ancestry; but it can hardly be doubted that *R. laciniatus* itself had a like history, at some time and place now wholly forgotten.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

BOULDER, COLORADO.

DUPLEX NAMES.— In my work over a Patagonian flora I have been compelled to face the problem of giving twin names to species whose original specific names have been raised to generic standing. Provisionally and under protest, I have accepted such names, and even added to the list. But I have never been satisfied with the system which they represent; and I am satisfied that Turczaninow would not have erected the new genus *Ugni* for Molina's old species *Myrtus Ugni*, if he had foreseen as its outcome the ultimate name *Ugni Ugni* (Mol.) MacL., a system that duplicates priorities for the old specific name and extinguishes the priority of the other part of the first name.

As the question was re-opened at the recent International Botanical Congress in Vienna, I venture to submit, not for immediate acceptance, but for consideration, and for acceptance, if approved, the following rule—Whenever a specific name of a plant has been promoted so as to become its generic name, then the previous generic name shall be demoted so as to become the new specific name; the original authority to be parenthesized. Thus the species which I have reluctantly called *Ugni Ugni* (Mol.) should become **Ugni Myrtus** (Mol.), the priority of both the primitive names being in this case preserved. This rule would give **Fagopyrum Polygonum** (L.), **Sassafras Laurus** (L.), etc.

I cannot forecast how the proposal will strike experienced botanists ; but it appears to me to be at least worthy of their consideration.

GEORGE MACLOSKIE.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY,
October 10, 1905.

REVIEWS

*Campbell's Mosses and Ferns**

The second edition of Professor Campbell's work on the mosses and ferns will, we are sure, be welcomed by botanists, since the earlier book has been for some time out of print. The value of this book has by no means been small, and its extension to over a hundred pages beyond the limits of the original production, together with the changes made necessary by recent advances in our knowledge, will make it still more useful. Typographically, the new edition is not up to the standard of the first. Cuts which appeared clean-cut before are now blurred, a result no doubt partly due to the damage done to the blocks during storage, and partly to inferior printing.

Among the more noticeable changes in the descriptive part of the work we note that the author adopts the view that the Anthocerotae are coördinate in rank with the Hepaticae and Musci, and that the treatment of this interesting segregate is fuller. The practical limitations of book-making have prevented excursions into detail which, however desirable, would easily have doubled the volume in size. Nevertheless, the author has deemed it well to deal somewhat fully with the maturer phases of the sporophytic generation in the more highly organized groups with which he deals, so far as the scope of his task would permit. We are of the opinion that in many instances he has been led into retailing very well-known or easily attainable information, accessible in many reference books. To this slight extent the descriptions smack of compilation without sufficient critical knowledge of the more obvious points of structure,

* Campbell, D. H. *The Structure and Development of the Mosses and Ferns (Archegoniatae)*. 8vo. 1-657. f. 1-322. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1905. Price, \$4.50.